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are also mapped several bodies of intrusive diorite and syenite, and small areas of andesitic and basaltic lavas, all doubtfully assigned to the Tertiary.

C. W. T.

Boone County. By C. E. KREBS and D. D. TEETS, JR. West Virginia Geol. Survey, 1915. Pp. 648, pls. 52, figs. 3, maps 2.

County reports now published cover the greater part of the northern and western sections of the state. In these reports are chapters on physiography and mineral resources, but those treating of the stratigraphy of the area are of more general interest.

In Boone County the outcropping rocks range in age from the middle of the Conemaugh to near the base of the Kanawha series. The Kanawha has a remarkable development. It has been differentiated into 29 formations totaling 1,844 feet in thickness. About 30 coal beds from 1 to 15 feet thick are intercalated in the series. Scores of partial sections are given.

There is a preliminary report on the paleontology of the county, and an excellent geologic map accompanies the report in a separate cover.

W. B. W.

Guidebook of the Western United States. Part B, The Overland Route. By W. T. LEE, R. W. STONE, H. S. GALE, and OTHERS. U.S. Geol. Survey, Bull. 612, 1915. Pp. 244, pls. 50, figs. 20, maps 25.

This series of guidebooks is without question the best ever published and should find a wide use among the traveling public of the United States. This volume serves at once to direct the attention of the traveler to the things most worth observing in the land through which he passes, and to render more interesting every stage of the journey. Even the best-informed person, who has been over the route many times, cannot fail to profit by the use of it, and those planning a trip for the first time will find in it by far the most complete, reliable, and attractively written guide available. A wealth of historical, geographical, and geological information is woven together into an interesting and comprehensive whole, written in narrative style. The industries and agricultural and mineral resources of the regions passed through are discussed, and a few

appropriate statistics are given. Withal, the book is not too long to be easily read in the course of the journey.

Although technical terms are consistently avoided, with the exception of a few essential ones which are explained in a brief glossary, a large amount of geological information of general interest is included. The numerous photographs are exceptionally well chosen, and well adapted to awaken interest in geology. There are 25 admirable maps on a scale of 1:500,000, showing topographic, geologic, and cultural features, and mounted in a manner convenient for the reader.

This bulletin covers the route followed by the Union Pacific from Omaha to Ogden, that of the Southern Pacific from Ogden to San Francisco, and that of the Oregon Short Line from Ogden to Yellowstone National Park. It is obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., for fifty cents, postage free.

C. W. T.

Gold on the North Saskatchewan River. By J. B. TYRRELL. Canadian Mining Inst., Toronto, 1915, pp. 68-81.

Summarizes the general geology of the region, and describes the occurrence of gold in the gravels of the stream. The gold is said to be most abundant from Goose Encampment to Beaver Lake Creek, a distance of 130 miles. Some gold has been recovered from gravel taken out for use on the streets of Edmonton.

A. D. B.

Die mikroskopische Untersuchung der Erzlagerstätten. By Georg BERG. Berlin, 1915. Pp. 198, figs. 88.

A book for use in the laboratory. The work is divided into four parts, as follows: (I) optical and microchemical methods, covering opaque and transparent minerals, reactions for the identification of compounds and elements, chemically and by means of *anlauf farben*; an appendix deals with manipulation, separation, and preparation of material, etc.; (II) microscopic characters of the more important ore and gangue minerals; in this section the minerals discussed are grouped according to crystal system; in addition to their appearance under the microscope, the more important physical characters are given. Associated minerals are usually mentioned; (III) the microscopic structure on the important types of ore deposits; a large number of figures illustrate typical sections of the various kinds of deposits; the grouping is